[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Aug. 16.-Mr. Quay and the other Republicans in the Senate who are willing to follow in abandoning the cause of honest elections seem determined to force an open issue on their humiliating proposal of surrender to the minority, regardless of the prevailing sentiment among Republican Senators against the sacrifice of the Federal Election bill for any other purpose whatever. The coalition resolution of last Tuesday having been successfully shelved by a reference to the Committee on Rules, and the confe ence of Thursday evening having failed to recommend a report upon it to the Senate, Mr. Quay and his found themselves this morning no further toward accomplishing their purpose than when they first negotiated terms of capitulation with Mr. Gorman. So, accepting the burial of the first resolution as beyond resurrection, a new "order of business" was drawn up to-day, and the Pennsylvania Senator, after one in effectual attempt to get a hearing, succeeded in giving notice that Monday he would introduce some new and slightly modified articles of surrender, and that he

hoped to get a vote on them Tuesday in open session. Mr. Hoar, for the friends of the Election bill, an nounced that he would make a fight against the coalition scheme for early adjournment; and it looks now as if a decisive test of strength between those the redemption of party pledges and those who would basely break the party faith can be post-poned only a few days longer. Before the end of the week the party at large will probably have on record the names of the Republican Senators who have been cowardly or indifferent enough to strike their colors without even a show of fight against the opposition.

Mr. Quay's new proposition takes the form of an order" instead of a resolution; but it is simply an amplification of the one which the conference of Th day dropped without indorsement. It provides that during the present session of Congress the Senate shall not take up for consideration any legislative business other than the Tariff bill, conference reports general appropriation bills, pension bills, bills relating to the United States Courts, to the Postal Service, agriculture and forestry, and to public buildings, together with Senate and concurrent resolutions. Tuesday's list is thus lengthened so as to include in the measures to be taken up the bill for the relief of the Supreme Court, the Anti-Lottery bill, the Compound Lard bill, and a few other miscellaneous pieces of legislation.

These subjects are apparently important enough, in the Pennsylvania Senator's judgment, to deserve the immediate attention of Congress. But the Election bill, which carries out a pledge repeated in hundreds of party platforms, is coolly consigned to the limbo of the hereafter. All other legislation, the order in-genuously announces, shall be postponed until the next ession, which, as everybody knows, will be more than occupied with legislative burdens of its own.

order retains the condition that the debate on the Tariff bill shall close at 2 p. m. August As the proposed arrangement cannot go into effect before next Wednesday, it would leave only eight full days for the discussion of the rest of the text of the pending measure. For the Democratic Senators to accept so short an allowance of time on a bill which they have been clamoring against as full of the most outrageous exactions and unspeakable iniquities, and which has never had "due deliberation," uld, of course, expose the entire inkincerity of their dilatory opposition of the last three weeks; and, though the terms of Mr. Quay's surrender are humiliating enough already, he may be forced to yield still further to the minority, and postpone a vote on the Tariff bill until some day in September. Mr. Gorman realizes that he is really the controlling spirit in the sent coalition, and if he insists on still more odious artines of capitulation, Mr. Quay and his Republican followers will no doubt be forced to concede them.

The declaration of the Republican platform of 1888, which Mr. Quay coolly proposes to ignore and discredit, was quoted in full in to-day's issue of The Tribune. It may be interesting and instructive to the two Pennsylvania Senators and their coad-jutors to put side by side with that deliverance outspoken and unmistakable expressions of President Harrison on the subject of securing Both in his inaugural address and in his message of last December he declared in no uncertain way his firm belief in the necessity for just such legislation as is embodied in the bill now on the and has now, his most hearty sympathy and ap-proval. Speaking of the general subject of setter Senate calendar; and th proval. Speaking of the general subject of sector election laws, he said in his inaugural address of March 4, 1889:

It is very gratifying to observe the general interest now being manifested in the reform of our election laws. Those who have been for years calling attention to the pressing necessity of throwing about the ballot-box and about the elector further sufeguards, in order that our elections might not only be free and pure, but might clearly appear to be so, will welcome

the accession of any who did not so soon discover the The National Congress has not yet control of elections in that case over which the Constitution gives its jurisdiction, but has accepted and adopted the election have of the several States, provided penalties for their violation, and a method of superrision. Only the inefficiency of the State laws, or an unfair or partisan administration of them, could suggest a departure from this policy.

"It was clearly, however, in the contemplation of

the framers of the Constitution that such an exigency might arise, and provision was wisely made fer it. The freedom of the ballot is a condition of our National life, and no power vested in Congress or in the Executive to secure or perpetuate it should remain unused upon occasion. The people of all Congressional districts have an equal interest that the election in each shall truly express the views and wishes of a majority of the qualified electors residing within it. The results of such elections are not local, and the insistance of electors residing in other districts that they shall be pure and free, does not savor at all of impertinence."

The message of last December is more specific in its suggestions and its application to the present situa-

tion is more potent. The President says:

"In many parts of our country, where the colored population is large, the people of that race are by varions devices deprived of any effective exercise of their political rights, and of many of their civil rights. The wrong does not expend itself upon those whose votes are suppressed. Every constituency in the Union is wronged. It has been the hope of every patriot that a sense of justice and of respect for the law would work a gradual cure of these flagrant cvils. Surely no one supposes that the present can be accepted as

a permanent condition. "If it is said that these communities must work this problem for themselves, we have a right to gest any solution? When and under what conditions is the black man to have a free ballot? When is he, in fact, to have those full civil rights which have so long been his in the large. ask whether they are at work upon it. Do they sug-When is that equality of influence which our form of Government was intended to secure to the electors to be restored? This generation should courageously face these grave questions, and not leave them as a heritage of woe to the next. The consultation should proceed with candor, calmness and great patience. upon the lines of justice and humanity, not of prejudice and cruelty. No question in our country can be

at rest except upon the firm base of justice and of law. "I carnestly invoke the attention of Congress to the consideration of such measures within its well-defined ensilational powers as will secure to all our people free exercise of the right of suffrage and every other a free exercise of the right of suffrage and every other civil right under the Constitution and laws of the United States. Ne evil, however deplorable, can justify the assumption, either on the part of the Executive or of Congress, of powers not granted, but both will be highly blamable if all the powers granted are not wisely but firmly used to correct these evils. The power to take the whole direction and control of the clection of members of the House of Representatives is clearly given to the General Government.

"A partial and qualified supervision of these elections is new provided for by law, and, in my opinion, this law may be so strengthened and extended as to secure, on the whole, better results than can be obtained by a law taking all the processes of such election into Federal control. The colored man should be protected in all of his retations to the Federal Government, whether as litigant, jurge or witness in our courts, as an elector for members of Congress, or as a peacoful traveller upon our Interstate railways."

Our resolution No. 2, which was offered to-day, excited considerable deristion among Republican Representatives, who were promptly informed of its contents. One of the most prominent and informatial Republicans is the House expressed the general sentingent when he said: "Well, it seems that 'Educator' (Tax and his Democratic allies in the Senate graciously) civil right under the Constitution and laws of th

SENATOR QUAY'S NEW MOVE.

OFFERING AN ORDER ENLARGING THE
SCOPE OF HIS RECENT RESOLUTION.

THE ELECTION BILL NOT INCLUDED IN THE
ADDITIONAL MEASURES TO BE TAKEN UP—
A HUMILIATING SURRENDER TO THE
MINORITY—THE PRESIDENT'S
HEARTY APPROVAL OF
THE ELECTION BILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE]

THE ELECTION BILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE]

Propose to consent that bills relating to United States Courts, to the postal service, and to agriculture and forestry, shall be removed from the measures which were intended by Quay resolution No. 1. For so much, I suppose, the humble Representatives of the much in the first place?

"Of course, if I was an exalted United States Senative from all considerations except such as might affect my immediate political safety, and feeling myself independent of the people as Plumb, or Washburn, or Hale, or Aldrich, or McMillan, or Jones, of Nevada. And yet it does seem to fine that the resolution offered to day is a cont. estion. It is true that no relief is offered to the coming political campaign, and who have been the recipients of a good deal of flattery and some piedges which Mr. Quay cannot have for strength in the court and his make, about a suppose to consent that bills relating to United States Senators, to the postal service, and to agriculture and forestry, shall be removed from the measures persentatives of the people as Plamb, or Washburn, or Hale.

Of course, if I was an exalted United States Senator, removed from all considerations except such as might affect my limited by this concession were not included in the first place?

"Of course, if I was an exalted United States Senator, and the propose to the postal service, and to agriculture and forestry, shall be removed from the measures persented by this concession were not included in the first place?

"Of course, if I was an exalted United States Senator, and the feeling much in the first place?

"Of course, if I was an exalted United States Senator, removed from all considerations of the propose.

"Of course, if I was

gotten." By the way," continued this Representative, "it is rather singular that Mr. Quay and his 'pals' should have offered to consider a number of measures in resard to which the National platform is silent—public building steals, for example—while they studiously ignore a measure which has been foremost in National and State platforms for a dozen years, and in regard to which the first and most emphatic resolution of the Republican National Convention of 1853 was upanificously adopted?"

FRANCE AND AMERICAN PORK.

MINISTER REID'S LETTER TO M. RIBOT WARMLY COMMENDED.

THE SENATE LIRELY TO DISCRIMINATE AGAINST FRENCH MANUFACTURES IN THE M'KINLEY

BILL UNLESS THE FRENCH GOVERN-

MENT REMOVES ITS PROHIBITION. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Aug. 16.—The publication of the diple-matic correspondence, touching the prohibitory decree of France against the importation of American pork, has attracted widespread attention in Congress and out of it. The fact that Senator Cullom, as the representative of one of the largest pork-producing States and as an influential member of the Senate in all matters affecting the revenue, has seen fit to call upon the State Department for information upon the subject at this time, is generally looked upon as having more than ordinary significance. The Tariff bill now pending in the senate is regarded by a large Senators as an excellent opportunity for giving practical effect to the feeling of resentment which the commercial hostility displayed by France against a staple product of the United States has

Precisely what shape this feeling will assume is which had been placed by the House on the free list was directly due to the impression that prevailed here that the French Government had, in return, shown no disposition to suspend its unjust and, in a certain sense, slanderous, discrimination against pork. On the other hand, it is conceded that the senate might, under different conditions, be induced to look with favor upon a proposition to lower the duties on French wines, to restore works of art to the free list, or to modify certain advances in rates provided for under the Mc Kinley bill on French goods which do not come into

Kinley bill on French goods which do not come into direct competition with those of this country, if the French Government would display a greater spirit of commercial friendship than it has done heretefore.

The diplomatic correspondence, notably the letter of Minister Reia to M. Ribot, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, under date of July 3, 1890, receives great praise on all sides for the vigor of its tone, afid the clearness with which the American protest against French official calumny is set forth. The outcome of the nerofitations is being watched with Interest by all members of the Senate, but more capacitally by those representing Western States. They seem ready to vote for any reasonable proposition which might relieve to some extent the tariff burdens phiced new on certain articles of French manufacture, but they hisist that such relief can only be afforded in return for the suspension on the part of the French Government of the prohibitory decree of 1881 against American pork. For obvious reasons, they likewise look to France to take the first step in the matter.

TO BE SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE ARMY DR. J. H. BAXTER'S NAME SENT TO THE SENATE -HIS CAREER-THE NOMINATION

WELL RECEIVED.

Washington, Aug. 16 (Special) .- The President to-day nominated Colonel Jededlah H. Baxter, Chief Modical Purveyor of the Army, to be Surgeon-General, with the rank of Brigadier-General. Dr. Baxter's promotion as been expected fer some time, and the news that his name had been sent to the Senate caused no surprise.

Dr. Baxter was born in Vermont, May 11, 1837. years a Representative in Congress. He entered the Army as surgeon of the 12th Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers, being mustered in on June 26, 1301. He has been in continuous service in the Army from that time. He was promoted to be Brigade Surgeon. United States Volunteers, April 4, 1862, and served with distinction in the Peninsular campaign with the Army of the Potomac. He was surgeon in charge of Campbell, the United States General Hospital at Wash ington, one of the largest hospitals in the United States, from the time it was opened until January states, from the time it was opened until January, 1884, when, at the request of General Fry, Provest-Marshal-General, he was detailed on the latter's staff and assigned to duty as chief medical officer of his bureau. In that capacity Surgeon haster collected the records of the physical examinations of more than 1,000,000 men who presented themselves for admission into the Army and compiled therefrom an extensive work on vital statistics, which is still a standard book of reference. When the regular Army was reorganized, at the close of the war, Surgeon Baxter was appointed assistant medical purveyor, with the rank of leutenant-colonel, and was promoted to be chief medical purveyor by President Grant, in 1872.

Dr. Baxter is a graduate of the University of Ver-

Dr. Baxter is a graduate of the University of Vermont, from both the academic and medical branches of that institution, and he was also graduated from the law school of Columbia University, of the District of Columbia.

He is a member of the bar of the Supreme Court, as well as of the Medical Association of the District of Columbia. His professional ability is unquestioned, and, being the ranking officer in his corps, his promotion to be Surgeon-General is regarded as emittently fitting and proper.

BONDS OFFERED AND ACCEPTED. Washington, Aug. 16.—The bond offers to-day aggregated \$188,650, as follows:

Registered fours—815,000, \$10,000, \$10,950, \$12, 000, \$200, \$40,060, \$1,000, \$500, \$15,000, at 124. Coupon fours—\$1,500, \$50,000, at 124. Registered four and one-halfs—\$0,000, \$25,000, \$1,500, at 103 3.4.

\$1,500, at 103.34.

All the offers were accepted.
The following is a statement of the bonds purchased from August 3, 1887, to date, inclusive:
Amount—Fours, \$150,658,100; 4.1.2s, \$143,501,300; total, \$294,450,450.

Cost—Fours, \$151,260,215; 4.1.2s, \$154,307,731; total, \$345,567,945.

Cost at maturity—Fours, \$260,715,500; 4.1.2s, \$161,452,002; total, \$342,168,492.

Saving—Fours, \$60,455,375; 4.1.2s, \$7,145,170; total, \$76,600,545.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, Aug. 16.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Milton U. Rosenan of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Surgeon in the Marin Hospital Service of the United States.

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS APPOINTED. Washington, Aug. 16 .- Fourth-class postmasters wer o-day appointed as follows:

Pennsylvania-6. B. Miller, Sunderlineville. New-York-Alvah Jenkins, Dickinson; W. D. Bars

Washington, Aug. 16.—General Nettleton, Assistant secretary of the Treasury, spent some time to-day in consultation with the President upon the fiscal policy of the Government. It had been generally expected that some change would be announced to day in the Government's policy in reference to bond purchases, but after leaving the President General Nettleton said that there would be no change for the present, although there might be some modification of this policy in the near future.

TO WORK ON THE GRANT MONUMENT.

GENERAL COLLIS SAYS THE GENERAL'S BODY WILL NOT BE MOVED FROM RIVERSIDE.

Collis, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Grant Monument Association, said this evening: "There is no danger of the body of General Grant being exhumed from the spot selected by Mrs. Grant as his and her last reating place. I have called a meeting of the committee for Tuesday next in New-York City. Orders will be given to begin the work at once with the fund on hand, amounting to \$150,000, which I believe will be increased to \$500,000 during the coming winter. As soon as the design is adopted money will flow in fast enough."

FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS

THE APPROPRIATION RILL SLIPS EASILY THROUGH THE SENATE.

MR. HAWLEY'S AMENDMENT FOR SOLID BRIDGES

ACROSS THE HARLEM RIVER REJECTED AND THE WHOLE QUESTION LEFT

FOR THE CONFERENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Aug. 16.-The River and Harbor bill slipped through the Senate to-day with the greatest t. Everyhody interested in the measure got what wanted, and everything breathed harmony. The Harlem River improvement question was got out of the way by being turned over to the Conference Committe to unravel. There was a vote on requiring solid bridges across the Harlem; but the proposition was defeated by 26 to 22, and the whole subject was then dropped.

The pending question was on the amendment proposed by Mr. Frye to the Harlem River item. Mr. Hawley offered an amendment to the amend ment, the principal distinction being that the new bridges shall be without any draw-spans,or draws or He said that the whole proposition wa openings. distasteful to him in some respects, but that the amendment offered by him would give the people of New-England a clear, straight ride into New York City, without any drawbridges. thing, he believed, would be to fill up the whole of the Harlem River, and have a grand boulevard there, on which more passengers and freight would be carried than on all the boats that might float there. That was what the Chief Engineer had told the Committee on Commerce, and that was the "bottom judgment of the New-York Central Railroad Company, if it would only say so." New-York needed no more wharfor She had got a good deal unoccupied, needed was standing room. No big waterway through the heart of a big city had ever existed, or ever would, if its purposes could be accomplished otherwise.

Mr. Reagan opposed the whole item as a chimerical

scheme. It seemed to him that the whole project was in the interest of speculation in building lots, and would be a serious injury to the prosperity of the cit of New-York, and to the commerce of the country. Mr. Washburn moved to lay the pending amend nents on the table.

Mr. Frye, chairman of the Committee on Commerc suggested that the Senators from Connecticut and Texas (Mr. Hawley and Mr. Reagan) seemed to underrate the importance to commerce of the improvement of the Harlem River. Even now, when the Harlem not definitely known. It is no secret, however, that River was navigable for only two or three miles, there Prench wines are likely to suffer by the imposition of was freight carried there last year to the amount of still heavier duties than are already imposed, if the 3,500,000 tons, and at a value of \$120,000,000. Such unjust discrimination against American pork should a commerce was not to be ignored. The Harlem River continue. Silks, certain canned goods, such as sar was not to be called a muthole. His own first view dines; green peas, etc., may follow. Indeed, it is well known that the restoration by the Senate from Connecticut (Mr. Hawley), that it would be better to fill up the Hariem River than to have it which had been placed by the Heaven or the connecticut (Mr. Hawley). improved as a waterway. But remonstrances has come from New-York, from loards of Trade, from Chambers of Commerce, and from the press, who were entitled to consideration. The bridge matter, he surgested, night be permitted to wait. So far as he was concerned, he recognized the importance of the travel from the West, the North, and the East to New York City. He believed himself in solid bridges, although the feeling of his part of the country would be unon olid bridges, because all the lumber, brick, and build- duration of debate. ng materials of New-England would be carried through the Harlem River. He had no doubt that the prople of New-York themselves would demand solid beidges there in less than ten years. He was perfectly willing, however, that either of the amendments should be adopted, and that the whole matter should be left to

he Conference Committee. Mr. Hiscock argued that it was fair to assume that the City of New York had no desire to impede or obstruct or divert railroad traffic. He would like to have Mr. Hawley's amendment voted on, so that there night be an expression of the Senate in regard to solid

Mr. Evarts said that the people of the City of New York, and the railroad companies interested in the matter, had been giving the question intelligent examination for many years, but now they were to be nlightened by the Senators from Connecticut (Mr Hawley), Massachnestts (Mr. Hoar), and Texas (Mr. Reagan), who assumed to know better what the inerests of New York were than the people themselves knew. He begged to inform those remators that one result of giving this additional wharface to the City f New-York would be to reduce the cost of wharfage of vessels from their respective states from \$15 to \$7; and who, he asked, could estimate the importance of

that reduction to the commerce of the country?

Mr. Hoar, in noticing Mr. Evarts's reference to him. stated that all he had said on the subject was that he was perfectly willing that the excavation should ro on! but that he thought that provisions which would affect railroad travel ought to be embedded in a separate bill, when statistics could be brought before the

most to the extent of objurgation. Mr. Hear-The Senator will parton me for saving hat I did nothing of the kind. The only ignorance that I impute to the Senator is an ignorance of what I said-a crass Egyptian ignorance of it. (Laughter.) Mr. Evarts-The man who is objurgating may not

know that he is objurgating; but the man who is

bjurgated knows it. (Laughter.) Mr. Everts went on to ask Mr. Hoar whether the ridges in the vicinity of Boston were solid; and he added: "The men are solid, but the bridges are not." (Laughter.) The country had had an example of an open draw in Connecticut, in the terrible Norwall alianster. Had the people of Connecticut then closed that creek against schooners! Not they, but they had passed a law requiring every train to come to a hait at that bridge, in order to be sure that navigation should not be interrupted. He referred to this only because he did not want to be told that a lesson was to be taught to New York by Connecticut on the question of solid drawbridges. Was there not a roll road drawbridge now, he asked, at the mouth of the Connecticut River on the shore Line, and was there not one at Middictown! Every clause and every section of the amendment which the Senator from New-York had prepared, and which had been offered by the Senator from Maine, was in favor of rullroad travel across those bridges, and all in the closest limitation of the fights of navigation. Yet they were told that they were in a mire of ignorance, and that the Senate could not make either land or water out of it, unless another year was taken to examine it.

Mr. Washburn withdrew his motion to lay the master on the table. He believed that it would be better to let the matter go to a conference committee without further instructions.

Mr. Allison inquired of the chair what the parliamentary effect of the motion would be.

The presiding officer, Mr. Ingalls, said that, if the motion prevailed, it would elitoinate the Harlem River item from the bill; and then the question would be before the Conference Committee and recommended the striking out of the item, with a view of having a further investigation of the matter a good deal of attention. The committee had recommended the striking out of the litem, with a view of having a further lavestigation of the matter in the Conference Committee. He did not wish to be committee to a provision that required solid bridges over the Harlem River of that required a suspension of operations until the Legislature of New York h added: "The men are solid, but the bridges are not." Laughter.) The country had had an example of an

sitions and report something that would be exactly right and just to the Harlem River improvement, and to the railroad companies, and to the country at large.

Mr. Plumb said that he would recard it as a great National misfortune to have the Harlem River channel closed up by the crection of solid bridges. He withdrew his motion to lay on the table, so that a vote might be taken on Mr. Hawley's amendment. The vote was taken, and Mr. Hawley's amendment (for solid bridges) was rejected-yeas 22, pays 26.

Mr. Evarts and Mr. Hiscock voted ave-only, however, with the view-of having the whole matter sent to a Conference Committee.

Mr. Frye's amendment (for drawbridges) was then, on motion of Mr. Hawley, hid on the table, without a division; the effect of it all being that the whole subject will be within the control of the Conference Committee.

Various other amendments to the River and Harbor bill were offered and discussed.

In the course of a discussion on an amendment offered by Mr. Rate, as to an improvement in Tennesses. Mr. Edmunds expressed the idea that an appropriation in bulk of \$13,000,000 thaif of the amount carried in the bill) would, with the \$5,000,000 unexpended out of the River and Harbor bill of these, he amply sufficient for all really National works of internal improvement. He expected that it would turn out that on June 30, 1801, the Treasury would be \$5,000,000 where and Harbor bill appropriating \$26,000,000 when there was already \$5,000,000 unexpended out of the bill of 1888. He had tanded to submit a proposition such as he amply wearing the patience of the Senate without any good sending to the President a River and Harbor bill appropriating \$26,000,000 when there was already \$5,000,000 unexpended out of the bill of 1888. He had tanded to submit a proposition such as he amply wearing the patience of the Senate without any good select.

Mr. Frye, who was in charge of the bill, replied to Mr. Edmunds, and gave some facts and figures to prove the Immense advantage to the commerce of the executio

of the local engineers.

The State of North Carolina had been aimed at in the criticisms of the metropolitan press, as much as any part of the United States, because its distinguished senator (Mr. Vance) was said to be most persistent and most successful in obtaining appropriations; and he had some illustrations to give of the effect of internal improvements there. The improvement of the Rounoke River had begun in 1872, and had extended for 12s miles; the total expenditure had been \$82,000; the reduction of charges on freight had been \$82,000; the reduction of charges on freight had been between 40 and 55 per cent; and the development of commerce had become \$10,800,000, an increase of 130 per cent. Did the senator from Vermont, he asked, think that that was a mere local improvement? So as to Pamileo hister, on which \$04,000 had been expended; freight charges reduced between 12 and 50 per cent; and commerce developed to \$1,900,000, an increase of 60 per cent.

Much ridicule had been a med at creeks and appropriations for their improvement. He called attention to a few such creeks. There was Wappinger leck, New-York, on which there was now an annual sommerce of 70,000 tons, valued at #85,000,000. The sommerce of Matsawan Creek, New-Jersey, was 130,000 ans, of the value of \$2,000,000. The improvement of the Great Kanawha River had been much ridiculed, at the transportation of coal on that river had risen rom 9,000,000 bushels of coal in 1881 to 27,000,000 n 1890.

1889. The bill was then reported to the Senate, the amend-The bill was then reported to the Senate, the amendaments made in Committee of the Whole were agreed to, and the bill was passed.

A conference was naked, and Messrs. Frye, Dolph and Ransom were appointed conferees on the part the Senate.
The conference report on the House bill to establish
National Milliary Park at the battlefield of Chickanaga was presented by Mr. Hawley and agreed to.

STRIKING A BLOW AT THE LOTTERIES.

THE HOUSE PASSES THE ANTI-LOTTERY BILL THE M'KAY CLAIM BILL ALSO PASSED.

Washington, Aug. 16 (special).- The opponents of the Anti-Lottery bill in the House to-day were so few in number that they were aslamed or afraid to denand the yeas and mays on the question of its passage, although it seemed probable that such a demand ow the absence of a quorum, and throw the bill over The lobby showed itself to be amentably weak and unsephisticated to the last deemed to devote himself chiefly to pulling Repr ntatives' committee at second hand, and trying to remade them to go away and leave the House with it a quorum. In the House even those Dumocrats no would have flaed to help the lottery sharks dared

Of course some efforts were made to emasculate the elli, by means of artful amendments which, on their ace, seemed to make the measure more stringent; t these amendments which were put forward by gers, of Arkaneas, who is understood to regard the uently were prepared by shrewd, high-priced lawyers, noustann, spoke currently in favor of the bill. the Republican side, of course, everybody was for the bill, and some capital speeches were delivered.

Cannon, of Illinois, from the Comm Rules, reported a resolution for the immediate consideration of the Anti-Lottery bill, the previous question to be considered as ordered at 4:40 o'clock his afternoon. Mr. Breckinnidge, of Kentucky, said he was in

favor of the measure; but he thought that the House, and not the Committee on Rules should determine the The resolution was adopted, and, in conformity with

its provisions, the Anti-Lottery bill was taken up Mr. Crain, of Texas, offered an amendment striking out the clause providing that the public advertisement of a lottery company, that refittances may be made o any other corporation or person, shall be held to agency. In supporting his amendment, he said that the provision in the bill was constitutional. The annonnegment of the fact by one individual that an other was his agent (even without his knowledge) would deprive the inter person of his right to re-

eive his money orders, packages or letters.

Mr. Hopkins, of Hilmois, opposed the amendment. The situation suggested by the gentleman from Texas and fever arise. A biftery company would never signate a person as its accent who would not be manually respectible to it. Such a case was within a pounds neither of probability nor possibility.

The vote recurring on the Nathaniel McKay bill

AN ALLEGED LOTTERY AGENT ARRESTED.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Defective Carter, of the Dis-trict Police force, to-day arrested W. W. Gould, th unct Fonce loves, to any arrested W. W. Gould, the alleged ticket agent for this city of the Louisiana Lettery Company, on a charge of violation of the local law prohibiting the selling of lottery tickets. In the Police Court, Gould waived examination and gave bonds to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ONE COMPANY IN TWO THEATRES.

he Union Square all went well, excepting that the people the gallery made surcastic remarks for the benefit of he crigialn rese to discover Miss Maud Branscombe in a firemscombe came out to dance. She is pretty, but her dancing did not create a forere. Charles Chaplin, a "de-scriptive singing comedian, from Dublin," sang two ballade they chapped and yelled until he left the stage.

The Avoics, two boys, sixteen and seventien years old, gave a first-rate acrobable performance, and the Borani

irothers, contortionists, did some astonishing thing Chemolo's wonderful monkey was entertaining. The other performers were the Natuskies, xylophone players: Henry Carnan, mimic and "shadowgraphist": Licutenant Travis, ventriloquist; Signor Mario Morso, operatic baritono, and Monsieur Aldow, assisted by Mile. Theo, in musical acts

Might Gain Sand by Absorption,—Mrs. Grimage—Do at know, Albert, I think our children are awfully ching to converse. acking in courage.

Mr. Grimage-Well, what can be done about it, I hould like to know? should have to know! Was going to suggest, Albert, that it might be a good thing to take them to the seaded and let them do nothing but play in the send for a whole month.—(Burlington Free Press.

-THE SCORES. The Manhattan and Cosmopolitan cricket elevens played esterday afternoon at Prospect Park. The following is the score: MANHATTAN.

MANHATTAN
A. Noon, b. Jackson
A. Noon, b. Jackson
Martin, b. Reid
Prendergast, b. Jackson
R. Cobb, not out
Wall's, e. Elford, b. Seignior
C. Bloxson, not out
Mitchall, did not bat
C. Cobb, did not bat
Borum, did not bat
Costello, did not bat
Costello, did not bat COSMOPOLITAN. COSMOPOLITAN.

H. E. Jackson, c. Wallis, b. Tiose.

E. L. Fognill, c. Cosbello, u. Martin.

P. W. Gillett, b. Martin.

J. L. Reid, b. Coub.

J. Seignior, st. Prendergast, b. Cobb.

J. Fiannery, run out.

W. Almsworth, c. Prendergast, b. Noon.

H. L. Walker, c. Noon, b. Cobb.

J. L. Douglass, not out.

S. Elford, b. Cobb.

J. Muiro b. Cobb.

Hees Leg byes The New-York Cricket eleven and the eleven of the

New-Jersey Athletic Club played a game yesterday Central Park. The following is the score: NEW-YORK. A. Stratford b. Ellis. Stratford b. Ellis.
A. Smith, b. Hitchins.
W. Stratford b. Turner.
Hammond c. Ellis, b. Turner.... Leg byes ... Wides NEW-JERSEY A. C. T. G. Ciarke c. Gibert, b. Stratford.
C. G. Tarner e. Hutsen, b. Stratford.
W. Chifford b. Stratford.
C. H. Ellis e. Hammond, b. Stratford.
W. Buttashe. not out C. H. Fills c. Hammona, b. Scharlow
W. Britatsile, not out
H. T. Sandali b. Stratford
C. V. Hitchins b Stratford
H. Briggs b. Stratford
H. F. Fox. run out
E. G. Rockwood c. Hammond, b. Skyne...
J. D. Boyd b. Skyne...

Total
The Kings County Cricket team and the Bedford eleven,
of the Metropolitan League, played a match at Prospect
Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. P. W. T. Stiles
was batting in benefital form and scored 31 runs. The

Officer, h. Wood.

May, b. Wood.

W. Lowe, c. Hinde, b. Sneigrove...
Smedley, run ouf.
Lowe, i. b. w. b. Wood.

May, b. Wood. I. Sewell, run out... KINGS COUNTY. Hinds, b. Picker, C. Michell, c. C. Lowe, b. Picker, Pranklin, at Draycott, b. Smedley, O'Belly, b. Lowe, I. Wood, c. and b. Picker,

J. Wood, c. May, b. Smedley. The Berkeley cricket eleven came out victorious in a match with the Brooklyn club yesterday afternoon at the Berkeley Oval. The following is the score: BERKELEY A. C.

W. T. Stiles, not out.
S. Pliker.
S. Phillips, c. Lowe, b. Picker.
O'Reilly, b. Lowe.

Tolley, b. Durant, atter, c. Humbert, b. Tuttle, th. Beasley, b. Durant, Weech, b. Tuttle, H. Lambaln not out, Waters, c. Robertson, b. Tuttle, ampain, not out...
ers, c. Robertson, b.
ers, b. Durant...
b. Tuttle... BROOKLYN

lose cricket match was played yesterday between the diariem eleven and the second eleven of the Cosmopolitans, resulting in a victory for the Cosmopolitans by one run. The game was played at Central Park.

Kenp, b. Alberga.
Out run out
Firens, b. Alberga.
Grey, b. Turtle
Hobbins b. Alberga.

The Hamilton Cricket cleven played the Amateur League beam yest-rday afternoon at Fort Hamilton. The day was a pleasait one for cricket, and a good game resulted in a effort for the Amateur League by 22 runs. The following is the score:

HAMILTON.

D. Manning b. Sharp.

Monty b. Young
oberts, b. Sharp.

F. Hassull, c. M.Filon, b. Sharp.

P. Hassull, c. M.Filon, b. Sharp.

P. Pitcher, b. Sharp.

A. Beer, c. Gill, b. Sharp.

Mognus, c. and b. Sharp.

V. Sykes, c. Sharp, b. Maclean.

Nicholoon, b. Marlean.

Ricer, b. Sharp.

M. Dickson, not out.

Marsa. Total AMATEUR LEAGUE.

MASSACHUSETTS WINS AT CRICKET. The score follows:
MASSACHUSETTS.

Chambers c. Thompson, b. Aldred.
Kren c. Thompson, b. Aldred.
Kren c. Thompson, b. Aldred.
Hunghton, not cell.
Groves c. Thompson, b. Aldred.
Groves c. Thompson, b. Aldred.
G. Wright St. Green b. Thompson.
Martin c. Green, b. Sowden.
S. Wright c. James Adred b. McNamee.
Braley c. Sowden, b. McNamee. Total for 8 wickets
Roofe and Hamin to bat.
RHODE ISLAND. RHODE ISLAND.

First Inning.

Garler, c. Greaves, b. Caambers.

Harker, b. Chambers.

Harker, b. Chambers.

Chompson, c. Houghton, b. Chambers.

Sowder, c. Roofe, b. Chambers.

Manuel Composition of Chambers.

John Mokke, c. Houghton, b. Chambers.

James Aldred, b. Chambers.

J. H. Aldred, b. Wright.

M. Marme, c. Martin, b. Chambers.

Grimshaw, not out.

Extras McNamee, c. Smith, b. Bixby.
J. H. Aidred, b. Bixby
Grimshaw, c. Greaves, b. Chambers
John McRib, c. Keen, b. Bixby.
Sewder, not out
Baker, not out

YACHTS RACE ON THE SHREWSBURY. Red Bank, Aug. 16 (Special).—The North Shrewsbury Yacks Club satied to-day for special passes. Isliward

engineer's estimate, and not over one-fourth of that of the local engineers.

The State of North Carolina had been aimed at in the criticisms of the metropolitical press, as much as Annie B., Forman Smith's Perseus and James Sawyer's They finished as named, the Annie B. beating the Perseus 3 minutes and 35 seconds. The course was ter

> THE NEW-JERSEY GAMES COME NEXT. The New-Jersey Athletic Club will have its annual fall gumes on Saturday, August 30, at the club grounds A great many good men will compete, and a good day's sport is expected. A race between T. Conness and A. B. George from scratch will probably be arranged, and Willie Day will try to break the 1's-mile record. The New-Jerseys will try to break the 1'a-mile record. The New-Jerseys have some promising men in their ranks, and will no doubt exert themselves to the utmost in the coming contests.

The following are the games that will be contested: 100, yard dash, handicap: 300-yard run, handicap, 880-yard run, handicap; 1-2-mile walk, handicap: 220-yard hurdle race, handleap; running high jump, handleap; 440-yard run novice, scratch (for those who have never won a prize in open competition).

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

MINIATURE ALMANAG. TO-BAY.

Sunriacs 5.05 | Sets 6.51 | Moon sets 8:16 a. m | Moon's age w A. M - gandy Hook. 8:31 Gov. Island 8:52 | Hell Gate. 10:65 P. M - Sandy Hook. 8:37 Gov. Island 8:54 | Hell Gate. 10:67

INCOMING STEAMERS. TO-DAY. MONDAY, AUG. 18. Anchoria Giasrow Ang 6 Anchor Ens Hermon Aug 9 Nobloyd La Normandie Havre Aug 9 French Trans Alone Port Limon Aug 9 Atlas City of Washington Havana Aug 14 NY & Cubs TUESDAY, AUG. 19.

OUTGOING STEAMERS.

TUESDAY, AUG. 19. Mailantons, guis Visconsin, Guien, Liverpool... WEDNESDAY, ACG. 20. THURSDAY, AUG. 21.

State of Pennsylvania, State, Ginsgow.... 5:30 am 9 am

SHIPPING NEWS PORT OF NEW-YORK SATURDAY, AUG. 16, 1836 ARRIVED.

Steemer The Queen (Br), Hesley, Liverpool Aug 1, with piec and passengers to F W J Hurst. Arrived at the Barat 25 a m. Steamer Bhodors (Br), Dwyer, Cardiff Aug 1, Swansea 8, with mass to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 p m. steamer Rhoders (Br), 1899er, cann Ang. Seamer Steamer ithastla (Ger), Kuhlewein, Hamburg Ang & Harre 6, with make and passengers to B J Corting Ang & Harre 6, with make and passengers to B J Corting Ang. & Harre 18 Barat 3.20 pm.
Steamer Hargermeister Petersen (Ger), Reeckmann, Ramburg July 31, in ballast to Eckme yer & Co. Arrived at the Borat 12 10 a.m.
Steamer Taorntina (Ger), Koch, Hamburg Ang I, with make and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Barat 6 pm. ar Burnley (Br), Hambirg, Barbadoes Ang 8, with 6 p. in.

Steamer Burnley (Br), Hanslip, Barbadoes Ang 8, with
miles and passengers to Perkins & Welch.

Steamer Venezuela, Hookins, Puerto Cabello Ang 6, Curacae 8, Laguayra 9, Port spain 10, with midse and passengers
to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 6 p.m.

Steamer Delaware, Chichester, Wilmington, NC, with midse
and passengers to Wim P Clyde & Co
Steamer Ranawing, Hyers, Newport News, with coal to C B
Orcutt. Orcutt.

Ship Gianhafren (Br.), Rens. Philadelphia Aug 15, in ballast
to J M Ceballos & Co.
Ship Abner Coburn, Nichols, San Francisco 125 days, with
Ship Abner Coburn, Nichols, San Francisco 125 days, with
midse to John Rosenfeld's Sons; vessei to Pendleton, Carver
midse to John Rosenfeld's Sons;

e Nichols.

Bark Michele (Ital), Larina, Seville 38 days, with mose ourier: vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Atlantic, Wallace, Barbadoes 15 days, with mode to I Troybridge's Sons.

SUNSET—Wind at Sandy Hook, light, S; clear.
At City Island, light, SW; partly cloudy.
CLEARED. Steamer Martelle (Br). Abbott, Hull-Sanderson & Son. Steamer Werra (Ger), Pohle, Bromen via Southampton-Stoamer Werra (Ger), Pohle, Bromen via Southampton-elrichs & Co. Steamer Indramayo (Br), Lealle, Antwerp—Barber & Co. Steamer Elysia (Br), Haynes, Mediterranean ports—Hen-erson Bros. Steamer Portuense (Br), Hews, Para, &c, via Baltimore— Shipton Green. Steamer Arisaig (Br), Scotland, Gibara—Mosle Bros. Steamer Bergensoren (Nor), Mortensen, Vera Cruz—Tupper Steamer Bergensoren (Nor), Mortensen, Vera Cruz—Tupper er Orimba, McIntosh, Havana and Mexican ports-Jas E Ward & Co. Steamer Nucces, Risk, Galveston via Key West-C H Mal ner New-Orleans, Batta, New-Orleans—S H Scaman, ner Panita, Pennington, Wilmington, NC-Wm P Clyde

Steamer Richmond, Jenney, West Point, Va-Old Dominion Steamer Boancke, Hulphers, Newport News and Nortolk-Old Femilian Sa Co Steamer Honors, Rubbers, Did Jonninon Sa Co.
Steamer Old Dominion, Couch, Newport News and Ricamond
-Old Dominion Sa Co.
Steamer F W Brine, Lewis, Battimore—H C Foster,
Steamer F Winthrop, Homer, Eastport—F H Smita & Co.
Steamer Winthrop, Homer, Eastport—F H Smita & Co.
Steamer H F Dimeck, Hearae, Roston—H F Dimeck,
Shap Cavaller Clampa (Ital), Caflero, Balavia, Java—Funch

Edys & Co.

Ship N B Palmer (Nor), Sorensen, Stettin C Tobias & Co.

Ship N B Palmer (Nor), Nickerson, Montevideo, for or
Pare Osmond O'Brian (Br), Nickerson, Montevideo, for or Acra W H Crossman & B

THE MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS

FOREIGN PORTS.

LONDON, Ang 15—Sailed, steamer Bayonne (Br), Payas, for New York.

LIVERPOOL, Aug 15—Arrived, steamer Galileo (Belg).

Stapledon, from New York.

HULL, Aug 15—Sailed, steamer Apollo (Br), Morgan, for New York. FOREIGN PORTS. New-York.

Lizard, Aug 16—Passed, steamers Chicago (Br), Morgan, from New-York on her way to London; Crystal (Br), Standard, from New-York on her way to Leich.

AMSTRADAM, Aug 15—Arrived, steamer Amsterdam (Dich), Stenger, from New-York.

HAYNZ, Aug 16—Salled, steamer La Bourgogue (Fr), Fras

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

HAVES Aug 16 Stuel, for New-York.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD AND RANGE OF PRICES There was little to note in the crude oil markets yester day. The business was light and the bears pursued their policy of lamming prices down on the first opportunity afforded. The recovery was sharp in spite of the opposition of the speculative faction, and the markets closed strong. The range of prices and the total dealings were as follows:

follows:

Stock Exchange. Consolidated.

Opening 92 1934

Highest 95 934

Lowest 914 914

Johnst 192 934

Keined petroleum unchanged, but strong at 7.36 cents per gaiton in barrels, and 9.25 cents in cases. Crude in barrels was 7.35 and naghthat 7.40 cents per gaiton.

Foreign quotations—Antwerp, 17st174 france; Bremen, 6.70 marks; London, 5½ pence.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

FORECAST TILL 8 P. M. SUNDAY.

Washington, Aug. 16.—For Maine, New-Hampshire,
Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut,
fair, generally warmer; southerly to westerly winds.

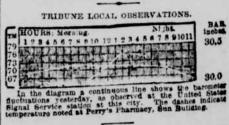
For Exstern New-York, Eastern Penhsylvania, NewJersey and Delaware, warmer, generally fair weather;
conthorie winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia carmer, fair; Sunday cooler, with showers Monday; south-For Indiana, threatening weather, followed by showers; coler; variable winds, shifting to northwesterly. For Tennessee, fair Sunday; showers Sunday night or

Monday; stationary temperature in eastern, cooler western portion; southerly winds, becoming variable. For Kentucky, fair, followed by local showers; cooler; followed by cooler weather and showers Monday; winds

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvants, fair, followed by local showers Sunday afternoon or evening; slight changes in temperature, followed by cooler Sunday night.

For Ohio, local showers, preceded by fair weather; winds shifting to westerly; cooler Sunday night.



Tribune Office, Aug. 17, 1 a. m.-Fair weather prevailed storday, followed at evening by cloudiness. The temyesterday, followed at evening by cleudiness. The temperature ranged between 64 and 78 degrees, the average (71) being 5 higher than on the corresponding day last year, and 42 lower than on Friday.

In and near this city to-day there will probably be warmer, fair weathers.